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ARMY DAILY ON RELOCATION OF U.S. FORCES IN FRG

AU111232 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 11 Aug 82

["A Threat for Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- The re-dislocating of parts of the U.S. Army on the territory of the FRG is neither a whim nor a harmless decision, writes NARODNA ARMIYA today in connection with the negotiations conducted between the two countries from the implementation of some clauses of their military agreement signed in April, this year and especially on the plan for re-dislocating on the territory of the FRG several U.S. brigades in immediate proximity of the border with the socialist states.

The newspaper points out that it is a part of the U.S. policy of searching out to gain military superiority everywhere and to strain the tension in the international relations. Added to the future deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles, this fresh step will pose a real threat to the Soviet Union and the socialist states, to peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Consistently and persistently, "in the name of Europe", "Mr Reagan's administration, is making every possible effort to sacrifice Europe for the U.S. imperialist interests", it is underlined in the commentary.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PCP SECRETARY ALVARO CUNHAL

AU111855 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Varna, August 11 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is on holidays in Bulgaria.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere the two leaders informed each other of the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party and exchanged views on topical international problems and problems of the international communist and workers' movement.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CSSR SIGNED

AU111857 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Varna, August 11 (BTA) -- Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of Bulgarian mechanical engineering and electronics, and Mr Pavol Bahyl, minister of engineering of Czechoslovakia, signed a protocol here tonight on the expansion and deepening of cooperation and industrial joint production between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in automobile-making and other spheres.

The two sides agreed to organize in 1983 production of units, parts and unitized machines and on their basis of diesel engines of 200 to 400 H.P.

The engines, to be produced for the first time in Bulgaria, are destined for lorries and buses, as well as for farm, road and building machines, air compressors, electric unitized machines, etc.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

LD111346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received a delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by Secretary Lilyana Dimitrova. The delegation is acquainting itself in Czechoslovakia with the activities and work of the commissions of women and young people of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement after the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. The delegation visited the Bohemia enterprise at Svetla nad Sazavou, viewed Prague's Physical Culture Committee of the Workers in Trade Trade Union in Prague and with the officials of the regional trade union council at Hradec Kralova. It got acquainted with the life of children in the pioneer camp at Horka nad Sazavou.

In a comradely cordial discussion with the representatives of the Bulgarian trade unions Comrade Karel Hoffmann highly praised the deep interest in further questions of the activities of Czechoslovak trade unionists and their efforts to contribute to the fulfillment of the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

RUDE PRAVO ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH CEMA, USSR

LD110902 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The urgency of a more intensive cooperation of Czechoslovakia with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, flows from the consequences of the policy of the United States and several of its Western allies, characterized by various discriminatory measures, political sanctions and boycott, the daily RUDE PRAVO said today.

In the given situation, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia regard it as a matter of utmost importance to stengthen their economic ties in the framework of the socialist community. The turnover of bilateral trade constantly grows, and is to exceed 50,000 million roubles in the 7th five-year term. Exchange of goods, however, has long ago ceased to be the only form of economic contacts of the two states. A higher level of cooperation -- scientific and technical -- has been introduced, and production specialization has developed as a progressive form on the basis of bilateral agreements, the paper wrote.

Good coordination of economic plans and especially promotion of joint planning of the CMEA countries for longer periods will represent an important factor for closer integration of the CMEA countries' economies, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

HRUZA SCORES VATICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIALISM

LD112210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The 32d edition of the weekly TVORBA issued today, carries an important article written by Dr Karel Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs of the Czechoslovak Government Presidium, entitled "Some Topical Questions of the Religious Policy in Our Country." We will now acquaint you with the content of the article:

The CSSR has defined its relationship toward believers and churches by constitutional laws which fully guarantee religious freedoms. The Czechoslovak Constitution of July 1960, article 32, stipulates:

1. The freedom of religion is guaranteed. Everyone can follow any religion, or be a nonbeliever, or perform religious acts provided they do not contravene the law.

2. Religious faith or conviction cannot serve as a reason for anyone to decline to fulfill his civic duty laid down by the law.

In Czechoslovakia these relations were defined by the law as early as in the so-called Religious Laws of 1949. The above-mentioned legal norms have fully proved themselves in practice. They are the optimum political platform for resolving all questions connected with religious problems and have created the broadest foundations for the fullest religious expression of believers in our country.

At the 15th CPCZ Congress the relationship to churches and religious associations was clearly formulated by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who said in the congress report: As regards our attitude toward religion our stance is known; the socialist state respects the religious feeling of believers and appreciates the fact that the vast majority of them sincerely participate in the construction effort.

Of course, such a solution is not to the liking of the reactionary forces who would like to misuse the religious feeling of our citizens and endeavor to make it impossible for both believers and priests to participate in the work for peace and socialism. In this context Dr Karel Hruza writes:

Many Catholic priests in Czechoslovakia have been justly concerned at the fact that this year in Rome certain gentlemen cardinals did not hesitate to issue a bill prohibiting the participation of priests in peace movements and associations. Clergymen are asking: Why, according to the view of the Vatican Curia, should a Catholic priest in our country not be allows to join his peace organization and demonstrate his love for his own nation, publicly rejoice at the successes achieved by his country, and support the course followed by the majority of our citizens? No doubt certain gentlemen cardinals in Rome are not happy about the fact that Czech and Slovak clergymen are associated in the clergymen's association Pacem in Terris. The point is that the cardinals would like to disband this patriotic movement. They dislike it in particular because the movement is actively linked with its nation and publicly supports the peace policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries; they disapprove of the fact that the above-mentioned organization disagrees with the treacherous activity of clerical emigres; they are annoyed that Catholic clergymen associated in Pacem in Terris demonstrate their positive attitude toward socialist Czechoslovakia through their practical activity.

The leading representatives of our country have spoken with great appreciation about the patriotic peace activity of the association of Catholic clergy, Pacem in Terris. This stance was clearly formulated in the letter President of the Republic Gustav Husak sent on 6 February 1980 to the participants in the second all-state congress of Pacem in Terris. The letter said: Our society appreciates the work of all believers who fulfill their civic duties and thus contribute to the construction of socialism. For this reason the bodies of our country will continue to support your activity devoted to the interests of peace and the fatherland.

Writing in TVORBA, Dr Karel Hurza further notes: As I have already said (?it seems) that the gentlemen cardinals would like to disband the association Pacem in Terris. It is also symptomatic that the Vatican's ban on political activity by priests has not been issued for those groups of clergymen who actively helped the so-called Polish Solidarity. On the contrary, it is a fact that the Vatican tolerates all subversive activity carried out by many members of the Polish Catholic clergy.

We must thus ask: Is it not possible that the Vatican allows the existence of only such organizations of priests that either directly or via a third party attack socialism, and on the other hand prohibits such institutions of priests which support peace and social progress?

Apparently it is not fortuitous that the Holy See has also decided to disband some social movements of priests in South America -- movements known for their support for the national liberation struggle and activity against the brutal exploitation of the local population by U.S. monopolies. This has been tangible confirmation of the assumption that the Catholic Vatican is preeminently interested in a situation where Catholic priests, directly or indirectly, serve exploiters and never do anything to weaken U.S. economic supremacy in the Latin American regions.

USE OF SOVIET MANAGEMENT METHOD DISCUSSED

AU111605 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview given by Eng Josef Milan, Economic Department head in the Central Trade Union Council (URO), to Frantisek Zdobina: "The Experiment With Permanent Production Conferences Is Being Started;" capitalized words published in widespace]

[Excerpts] After a study of Soviet experience and a thorough assessment of our needs in which there was even a clash of diverging opinions, the URO Presidium -- and on 6 April also the CSSR Government Presidium -- approved the proposal to experimentally verify the activity of permanent production conferences (SVP) [stale vyrobni porady]. Thus, yet another form of the working people's participation in production management will enter the operations of selected plants and enterprises. It is very closely bound to the Set of Measures for improving the system of planned management and to the need to further deepen our socialist democracy. The SVP's will be precisely linked to the tasks of trade union organizations and leading economic bodies.

[Question] The SVP's in the USSR have been fulfilling their mission for years, and doing it well. Why are we only now beginning to experimentally verify them in our country? Have we again lost time, as was the case with the brigade forms of the organization of work and remuneration?

[Answer] The loss of time, particularly in the economy, has unpleasant effects, but it is also impossible to be hasty, since the losses mentioned could be yet more palpable -- both in the economy, and in the moral-political sphere. It is the WELL-CONSIDERED application of the progressive methods and forms of work which had asserted themselves in another socialist country, and the ripe conditions for this, that are of exceptional significance in the implementation of these methods and forms.

Certainly, we would have been much further along in implementing the Soviet experience with the SVP's if the situation here too had not been complicated for us by the critical years in our society. Under the baton of rightwingers, the so-called working people's councils were set up at that time, and although they acted as one of democracy's representatives, they had a different mission. They were primarily meant to be the tool for breaking up socialist ownership. They claimed an authority which radically contradicted the Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist economic management, the party's leading role in society and the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM].

It was therefore imperative to dissolve these pseudodemocratic bodies and to unmask the aims pursued through them by the rightwingers.

Only after some time, after the development of our political-economic situation and particularly after the perfection of the planned management of our national economy, was it possible to delineate the tasks and main directions of the SVP's activities under our conditions. According to this limitation, the SVP's neither are nor will be a body functioning outside the trade unions, or between the trade unions and the economic management.

I consider it imperative to stress in this connection that the draft on the principles for organizing the SVP's and for their activities has been submitted, in keeping with the rules of intratrade union democracy, to the trade unions and appropriate state and economic bodies for assessment and further suggestions, and that the URO Secretariat has dealt with the draft several times.

Among the suggestions received, we found both some that expressed appreciation for the new approaches and those pointing out certain imprecise formulations of the SVP's tasks. Some also recalled the risks which we will have to ward off. Furthermore, the URO also had to take into account the warnings that the SVP's emergence could not lead to an overlapping of functions and of the working activities of other subsidiary bodies of RTUM plant or enterprise committees. We have had to specify the relationship between the SVP's and the existing production conference in places where the experiment is to be carried out, and we have had to think about the number of SVP members and so forth.

We have now entered the stage of setting up SVP's in 45 selected plants and enterprises in the sphere of industry and building industry and of compiling plans for their activity. If the development continues in the way the URO envisages, the experimenting SVP's should be discussing the matters dealing with the ensurance of next year's economic plans already toward the end of the current year, thus starting their work.

[Question] The time has now come to explain the position of PERMANENT production conferences and to explain what distinguishes them from regular production conferences. The trade unions probably expected the emergence of a new body coupled with the concern that their organization structure could become even more complicated.

[Answer] Such fears did crop up. And we can scarcely blame a person for having them. Apart from other things, they were caused by worry that the SVP activity could further extend the much-criticized red tape, increase the burden borne by economic and trade union bodies, and lead to duplication. That is why the URO suggested that the experimenting organizations should suitably adjust the further activity of mass-production work commissions of the RTUM's plant and enterprise committees so as to ensure a precise division of work between these two bodies.

The experiment will indicate ways for a broader application of SVP's, as well as ways for inserting them as precisely as possible into the integrations process which is underway in the national economy and characterized by strengthened responsibility and decisionmaking authority, especially of the higher management echelons.

As regards the position of SVP's, I must stress that they are ADVISORY AND SUBSIDIARY bodies of the RTUM's plant and enterprise committees and of the economic management, and simultaneously a new form of the institutional expression of the working people's participation in management. They also have the right of social control. Their members will be, above all, shop stewards and foremen, but also prominent employees, heads of outstanding socialist labor brigades, innovators, delegated economic staff, and representatives of trade union, party and social organizations.

[Question] We want to make it clear from the very beginning: How many members will the SVP's have?

[Answer] They are being set up in plants and enterprises with 200 and more employees; they should not have more than 40 members, but, of course, other employees can also be invited to attend the sessions.

[Question] And what will the SVP's agenda contain? How often will they convene? The word "PERMANENT" creates the impression that the SVP's will be constantly in session.

[Answer] Yes, that should be explained.... The plant or enterprise RTUM committees will convene the SVP's in agreement with the economic management and the party organization according to need, but at least once every 6 months. The word "permanent" in their name means that they will function, as a body, permanently; that they do not have a temporary character; and that each of their members should be permanently active. The SVP's will deal with BASIC matters of a production nature, with working conditions and with health and labor safety protection, all according to the plan of their activities approved by the RTUM's plant or enterprise committee and the economic management.

The mission and significance of production conferences does not change in the least. With time, precise links between the activity of the production and permanent conferences will be established since, apart from other things, the SVP's will also participate in checking on the realization of proposals submitted from the production conferences at workplaces, proposals which have to be resolved at the plant and enterprise level.

[Question] The rules say that a SVP will be convened by the RTUM's plant (enterprise) committee in agreement with the plant director; the session is to be chaired by the RTUM committee chairman; and the session's conclusions will be in the form of RECOMMENDATIONS for economic management and the appropriate trade union body. But a recommendation is not binding. I ask about this because the statutes of Soviet SVP's say, among other things, that the administration of the enterprise or operational unit is DUTYBOUND to "implement all resolutions and proposals adopted by the SVP."

[Answer] In our rules we have had to respect certain idiosyncracies of our conditions, and after all, the Soviet statutes embody the already more mature development of SVP's -- in the USSR they are elected bodies -- whereas we are only starting with them. But the plant (enterprise) RTUM committee is dutybound to discuss SVP suggestions and initiatives and to check on the way the ones that have been adopted by the economic management are being carried out.

[Question] But it could happen that the opinions of the SVP and the economic management diverge in certain instances.

[Answer] If this happens, the plant or enterprise RTUM committee has the right to ask a higher trade union or economic body to assess the matter and come up with a remedy.

Such conflicts could happen, but they should not happen! The plant or enterprise management must regard the SVP as a new method, tried and proved in the USSR, for involving a broader aktiv in dealing with production matters. Moreover, the rules entitle the enterprise to assign additional managers to SVP sessions according to the nature of the matter under discussion.

[Question] And now at least a few words on the SVP's organization.

[Answer] The SVP is set up by the appropriate trade union body (it is not elected) together with the economic management of the enterprise. Its tenure is the same as that of a trade union body in the industry and building industry. The members are proposed by trade union sectors and approved by the plant or enterprise RTUM committee in agreement with the economic management. The representatives of party and social organizations are proposed by these organizations. The majority of SVP members are to be workers.

[Question] To complete the picture of the SVP's significance and missions, a few words about the substance of their activities.

[Answer] By submitting suggestions and recommendations, they take part in the PREPARATION OF DRAFT 5-YEAR PLANS AND ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLANS AND ASSIST IN THE ADOPTION OF MORE EXACTING TASKS BY MEANS OF COUNTERPLANNING. THEY ALSO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELABORATION of the plan and in the ensurance of its fulfillment, concentrating particularly on the indexes of quality and effectiveness.

[Question] What happens if an SVP encounters a problem which goes beyond the framework of its own plant, but it would like to involve itself in it?

[Answer] This, too, the rules take into account. They make it possible to organize, "according to need, joint conferences of SVP's or of the representatives of cooperating plants within the framework of the enterprise, to discuss basic matters of mutual interest." These can include the commissioning of facilities, the implementation of new technology, the fulfillment of mutual deliveries and so forth.

[Question] And in conclusion: Are you not afraid that comments will be heard to the effect that we are again experimenting with an institution that has long been tested and proved in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Such a remark could come. But the URO and the CSSR Government have decided to hold the experiment after due reflection. I repeat: The economic structure in our country and in the USSR are different and we must respect this. We will verify the SVP's functions in large organizations in mining and engineering (the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in this branch, which has always showed a feeling for the new, has unambiguously adopted the idea of establishing the SVP's), as well as in the metal-working industry and certain enterprises of the chemical, paper, building and food inudstries. I mention here only some of them.

The implementation of SVP's was enforced by economic conditions, especially by the need to activate the working people's initiative and their participation in management. And, in my opinion, the extent of the development of this initiative will be the main criterion of how the experiment was prepared and of the extent to which this new mechanism corresponds to the needs of the current and further development of our economy.

FARM DIRECTOR CRITICIZES AGRICULTURAL POLICY

AU111433 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Tomas Hrin, director of the "Youth" united cooperative farm in Lubisa, East Slovakia, in the "Let Us Think About It Together" column: "Should the Grain Program Not be Seen in Broader Context?"]

[Excerpts] To be able to raise animal production, and its quality and efficiency, we must first achieve a corresponding improvement in plant production. And here, I am sorry to say, there are several barriers standing in our way. From our viewpoint, these barriers are objectives, since the cooperative farm is not able to overcome them by itself.

From the social viewpoint, however, these shortcomings are subjective. The illogic as regards their relation to some party resolutions is almost startling.

I will surely not commit a sin against society when I publicly declare my opinion that the highly correct party strategy orienting not only agriculture but the national economy as a whole toward achieving self-sufficiency in the production of grain crops has been understood in a rather one-sided manner. One result of this approach has been the ensuring of the fulfillment of the grain program by means of a one-sided expansion of grain acreage. The grain crops have even pushed out of the fields crops that are much more productive from the viewpoint of animal production -- especially beef and milk production. For example, our united cooperative farm must earmark up to 58 percent of its arable land for grain crops, though the hectare yields in our mountaineous area cannot exceed 3 or 3.5 tons at the most. From the viewpoint of the needs of animal production, especially horned cattle, this represents only some 300 kg of protein of plant origin. At the same time, grain production yields virtually no bulk fodder.

Even the highest planning and agricultural agencies must know that it takes no miracle in our conditions to produce -- and this does not concern our cooperative farm alone -- 10 tons of good quality alfalfa or clover hay on every hectare. This is equivalent to at least 800 kg of protein of plant origin. Moreover, this is bulk fodder that also contains other components, components that are irreplaceable in livestock breeding. Unlike grain crops, alfalfa or clover do not "exhaust" the soil but, on the contrary, they are an irreplaceable source for improving its structure and biological value. I believe, therefore, that it is high time to make the transition from words to deeds and to begin to implement the party's indisputably correct strategy in [illegible]prehensive, rational manner. This would enable us, for example, in our soil [illegible]matic conditions, on slopes with a gradient of 12, 15 percent or more, to grow crops th[illegible] are most productive in terms of nutriment.

No, we are not at all enemies of grain cultivation. We, too, like bread, bakery products, pork and poultry. We only seek and suggest a comprehensive solution to the grain problem, to prevent the cultivation of fodder grain at places where other crops can yield more nutriment for animal production.

We regard it as an unjustifiable evil when, notwithstanding clear party resolutions, we quite inadequately ensure harvesting machinery for mountainous and submountainous areas. I will be frank -- the situation is worse than it was in the first 10 or 20 years of the collectivization of the rural areas. At that time we had horse-drawn hay-mowers, hay-turners and hay-rakes. Later on, they were replaced by light harvesting implements drawn by small tractors. And now? It is not that there is a shortage of technology for mowing, turning and raking hay -- there simply is none. This does not apply only to permanent grasslands but to perennial fodder crops as well. Believe me, it is hard to have to explain today to the cooperative farmers why they have to make hay by hand on a 50-hectare meadow, and thereby lose at least one-third of the hay and nutriment, when not so long ago machines used to do this work on the very same meadow. I am sorry to say that whenever we raise such and similar questions, instead of qualified answers we mostly receive, even from ministerial agencies, only general statements that often are not even equivalent to sophisticated excuses.

Cooperative farmers tell us at meetings and discussions: One can understand if there is a temporary or seasonal shortage of something. However, when the disproportions in ensuring deliveries of hay-harvesting technology are deepening and becoming a long-lasting phenomenon, it is hard to understand that this is some sort of an objective, automatic development and that there is no culprit, or culprits, responsible for [the resulting] considerable national economic losses.

I suppose that I will not be far from the truth in saying that a great and perhaps chief factor responsible for the present situation in technology for harvesting and storing good quality bulk fodder, and also grain corn -- a situation that is worthy of criticism -- is the [agricultural] sector's reliance on the belief that self-sufficiency in the production of grain crops, including production for livestock breeding, will be ensured mainly by grain combines....

I am not ashamed to say that, notwithstanding the incomprehensibly broad publicity devoted to this subject in the mass communications media, we in the cooperative farm cannot be interested in how and how fast various ministries will resolve the problem of manufacturing a small tractor, including small trailer implements, for "gardeners" when the socialist large-scale production in our mountaneous area does not have enough machinery for gathering bulk fodder crops, to say nothing of turning and raking.

We resolutely advocate the use of every piece of land, every acre. We are striving to do this also in our cooperative farm where private plot owners, to give an example, still tend 150 milk cows. However, we reject demands to break up the cooperative farm's fertile lowland meadows. To be specific -- we refuse to fulfill and shall not fulfill the order of the Agriculture and Water Economy Department of the District National Committee in Humenne to carve off 2 hectares of lowland meadows of the cooperative's land for people who are not members of the united cooperative farm. We regard this order as a reprehensible audacity abusing one's authority for acts harming society. We are willing to support gardeners and to let those who are seriously interested use plots on slopes that are not accessible to machinery. But we are not willing to let them use lowland meadows near the village....

Just as we are convinced that the approach of the aforementioned department of the District National Committee in Humenne is incorrect, neither can we be convinced by anyone that a gardener needs a small tractor with all trailer implements. Yet small-scale agricultural producers for the market need such a small tractor.... Such producers are now multiplying, thanks to [the availability of] greenhouses at an incredible rate and, simultaneously with the growth in their number, also the manpower shortage -- not only in animal production but also in the cooperative farms' greenhouses and in vegetable production in general -- is growing. I know this because I am familiar with the situation in the neighboring southern districts. We believe that it is high time to take specific measures to divert gardening to the right channels and to aid its development on fringe plots or areas that are not accessible to machinery so as to prevent the parasitism of "tax-exempt" speculators, to say nothing of the gluttonous small-scale production....

I am deeply convinced that the intention to expand meat production by means of contractual fattening was correct wherever socialist agricultural enterprises were not fulfilling the plan due to a shortage of stabling facilities. Well, state enterprises then offered private individuals contractual fattening to make use of their free facilities for breeding pigs and cattle. This was a highly correct measure, as long as grain fodder was abundant. However, at the very moment when socialist large-scale production had to reduce the number of pigs due to a shortage of grain while contractual fattening continued, this action became a preferential treatment of small-scale breeders.

In the new situation, the one-sidedly or parochially ensured task resulted in a monstrous paradox. To be specific -- toward the end of last year it became "almost" obligatory in the district to liquidate weanlings. Due to a grain shortage, large breeders had to deliver for butchering pigs weigning 40-60 kg that were not yet ready for slaughter. No pardon was given. When we proposed that a reduced number of pigs be retained in the fattening stables even at the price of temporarily lower yields, that they not be liquidated but used to ensure weanlings for meat production in 1982, there was only one answer: There is no grain, the detailed order must be fulfilled. Interesting.

In the same period when the cooperative farms could not get 100 kg of grain for every pig to prepare him for slaughter, contractual fattening was being broadly developed. Breeders were being given the following offer: Sign a contract that you will raise and sell a pig weighing at least 100 kg and you will get 400 kg of grain. Or: Sign a contract that you will breed a bull weighing at least 500 kg and you will get 1,000 kg of grain.

For example, in December when pigs in the cooperative farm's fattening facilities were being culled out, our two trucks alone delivered almost 120 tons of grain to small breeders involved in contractual fattenings. Fodder for contractual fattening was also being delivered by the trucks of other united cooperative farms....

I do not believe in the capacity of this "small-scale production" to contribute to improving meat supplies when the capacity of the cooperative farms' large fattening stations is underutilized. If this action [contractual fattening] under the conditions of a grain shortage, made any contribution at all, it was only a contribution to harming large-scale socialist production, which is now short, among other things, of more than 350 [figure as published] weanlings in the district, and to spreading a dangerous small-production hysteria. We believe that the expansion of contractual fattening by private breeders, when this is done at the expense of the development of large-scale socialist production, is economically as well as politically unwarranted, to say the least....

The grain program must undoubtedly be perceived and ensured in a much more comprehensive manner than has been the case so far.

JANIK ARTICLE HONORS BILAK ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU101230 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 August on page 3 carries a 3,400-word article by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, entitled "A Loyal Son of the Party and the Workers Class." The article is dedicated to the forthcoming 65th birthday of Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In his introductory remarks, Janik characterizes Bilak as a "revolutionary, politician and statesman who, full of creative forces and optimism, takes an active part in the life and work of our party, the socialist society and the international communist and workers movement, in implementing social progress and in strengthening peace." Vasil Bilak's "love for the homeland, profound belief in the revolutionary spirit and strength of the workers class and the people and in the victory of socialism, to the building of which he has devoted all his powers, knowledge and abilities, and his loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and friendship with the Soviet Union" are said to be the "credo" of his life.

The article then gives an account of Bilak's life and political career. Speaking about the East Slovak village where Bilak was born, Janik mentions that Vasil's father, like many other heads of families in this poverty-stricken area, had to go overseas (presumably before Vasil's birth) and "work in American mines and steelworks" to support his family. During World War I, the authorities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire then sentenced Bilak's father to death "for his revolutionary disposition" and "only the fall of the monarchy prevented the execution of the unjust sentence." Nevertheless, Bilak's father died only a few years thereafter, when Bilak was 3 years old. Before the age of 12, Bilak also lost his mother.

Having discribed Bilak's "not overtly blissful" childhood, Janik then traces his "cruel and hard" adolescence as an "exploited and humiliated" farm-hand and tailor's apprentice.

Bilak's apprenticeship in Hradec Kralove is said to have "strengthened and intensified his personal ties with the Czech nation."

Even today, the article notes in this context, Bilak "devotes constant attention to deepening and strengthening unity between Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities as one of the fundamental pillars of our society and sees to it that all communists, the broad masses of working people, state and economic agencies as well as social organizations correctly understand, become conversant with and implement the strengthening of this unity."

Having noted Bilak's subsequent stay in Bratislava and his "active participation, with a weapon in his hands" in the Slovak national uprising, the article then discusses Bilak's postwar political activities. It notes his "successful graduation" from the CPCZ's party college in 1953 and reviews his subsequent functions in the party apparatus. Speaking about Bilak's work as leading party secretary in Presov, the article stresses his role in the region's industrialization, in the collectivization of agriculture and in intra-party life. Owing to his "industry, ability to creatively solve even the most complicated tasks, exacting attitude toward his own and other people's work, modestly and responsibility and a sensitive attitude to people" displayed in the years as regional party secretary Bilak still enjoys, according to Janik, "great prestige" among the Presov working people.

The article then turns to Bilak's work as CPSL Central Committee secretary for ideological work. According to Janik, in this post he proved to be a "capable organizer, experienced leading worker and farsighted politician." As the CPSL official in charge of ideology, he opposed in the sixties "attempts to smuggle into Marxism-Leninism, under the cloak of the struggle against dogmatism, bourgeois philosophical trends," "openly warned against the danger of views and tendencies opening the gates wide to bourgeois ideology" and "encouraged a creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory." In his years as a CPSL party functionary Bilak also "did a great deal for the rehabilitation of comrades Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak, Ladislav Novomesky and others who had been unjustly accused of bourgeois nationalism" and for a "correct evaluation of the importance of the Slovak national uprising and its leading figures," according to Janik. Aside from this, he "significantly contributed to a Leninist solution of the national question in our country" and to Czechoslovakia's federal setup.

The article goes on to discuss Bilak's postures in the second half of the sixties, a period that is said to hold a "special place" in his political career. To illustrate these postures, Janik quotes Bilak's speeches made at the December 1967 CPCZ Central Committee plenum and the May 1968 CPSL Central Committee plenum. He notes that "especially in the summer of 1968 when the rightwing opportunist forces were gradually seizing power in the party and the state, Comrade Bilak, together with other comrades who were loyal to Marxism-Leninism, organized and waged a relentless struggle against the shady intentions of the renegades and their allies. He defended the interests of the workers class and the prestige of the communist party and socialism."

Janik refers in this connection to Bilak's "truthful analysis of the situation in the party and society" made during the talks of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at Cierna nad Tisou in summer 1968, for which he "earned incensed hatred of the domestic and foreign organizers of counterrevolution, nationalistic and petit bourgeois elements, who launched in those days of escalated antisocialist and anti-Soviet Hysteria an unprecedented smear campaign against his person, threatening him even with physical liquidation." Janik goes on to say: "However, even the smear campaign did not break him because he was sure, as always, that he was loyally serving the interests of the workers class and the communist party, the cause of socialism and communism. Comrade Bilak's personal example, his matter-of-fact arguments and his courage to tell the people the truth inspired those who remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, socialism and friendship with the Soviet Union but also those who temporarily wavered to struggle actively for the party's cause."

According to Janik, the ideas voiced by Bilak in the "critical period" are highly relevant "in the present period when imperialism is launching frantic attacks on the countries of the socialist community, especially in connection with the counterrevolutionary onslaught of anti-socialist and rightwing opportunist forces in the Polish People's Republic."

The subsequent passage of the article deals with Bilak's contribution to the "consolidation" in the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak society after the "defeat of anticommunist forces." It stresses his "active role" in drafting the "lessons from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th CPSZ Congress" and pays tribute to his "zeal and assiduousness" in working out and implementing the CPCZ's program. It discusses his responsibilities as CPCZ Central Committee secretary in charge of ideology, the international communist and workers movement and foreign affairs and refers to his interest in economic problems and in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory. In this connection, Janik highlights Bilak's "constant effort to consistently apply the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalismi in the CPSZ's policy" and describes it as an "important feature" of his personality.

In conclusion, Janik cites Gustav Husak's praise of Bilak as a "brilliant communist and outstanding party worker and fighter who plays a very positive role in our party and state leadership" and wishes Vasil Bilak, on behalf of Slovak communists and working people, "many years of life, sound health and much success in his responsible work."

HUSAK PRESENTS STATE HONORS TO CPCZ'S JAKES

LD112056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] In Prague today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented the highest state award to Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. Present were members and a candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium, secretaries and members of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

On the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the president of the republic conferred on Comrade Milos Jakes the honorary title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the right to wear a Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor, and the Klement Gottwald Order for construction of the socialist homeland. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated Comrade Jakes on his important birthday and on receiving the highest state award. He emphasized that Comrade Milos Jakes has always lived for selfless work for the party and society, that he devotes all his strength to implementing the party's policy and to the all-round advancement of our socialist homeland. He also actively and selflessly contributes to deepening friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Comrade Gustav Husak recalled the principled stance of Comrade Milos Jakes in the crisis-ridden years of 1968-69 and his work in subsequent years when, as a member of the new party leadership, he effectively participated in overcoming the consequences of the crisis-ridden period. Comrade Husak evaluated Comrade Jake's activity as head of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission which, under his leadership, significantly contributed to the consolidation of party ranks and the strengthening the Leninist principles of party work. In particular, he stressed Comrade Milos Jakes' efforts to implement the demanding tasks of further advancing socialism in our homeland in accordance with the resolutions of 14th, 15th and 16th CPCZ congresses, especially in the sphere of the national economy. Comrade Husak wished Comrade Jakes the best of health, success and personal happiness in the next years of his life.

In reply, Comrade Milos Jakes gave sincere thanks for being awarded the highest honors. He said he understood this honor as praise for the work many party workers on whom he relied in his work. He assured Comrade Gustav Husak and the other representatives that he will continue to devote all his strength to implementing the general line of the construction of an advanced socialist party and to the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

After the festive meeting, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Jakes. The dinner took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

HONECKER ARRIVES IN USSR FOR 'SHORT VACATION'

LD111026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in the Soviet Union on Wednesday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee for a short vacation.

PROTESTS ISSUED ON W. BERLIN BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD111656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR Foreign Ministry has strongly protested the repeated serious provocations against the GDR state border which have been carried out recently from Berlin (West) by criminal elements.

Despite repeated demands in the past to the Berlin (West) Senat that effective measures should be introduced to stop this kind of dangerous attack on the GDR state border, it must be noted that as a result of a destructive attitude and the tolerance and support of such criminal actions, such provocations continue to be encouraged, as can be proved.

Early release from prison of the murderer Bune, decreed by the competent authorities in Berlin (West), can only be regarded as encouragement to other criminals to commit crimes against the GDR in the same way.

The influential role of the media owned by the West Berlin Springer Publishing Company in propagating such crimes against the GDR was also emphasized in this respect.

The representative of the Berlin (West) Senat was told that the attitude adopted by Senat authorities so far is contrary to the hoped-for further normalization of relations between the GDR and Berlin (West). The expectation was expressed that the Berlin (West) Senat will now at last take effective measures to prevent such crimes against the GDR.

BRIEFS

HARVEST STATUS REPORT -- At the week's beginning the LPG peasants harvested the grain from 61,877 hectares. This amounts to an average daily result of 2.5 percent. By Monday night the grain had been harvested and brought in from a total of 1,837,123 hectares. This is the equivalent of 73.9 percent of the grain acreage. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 9 Aug 82 DW]

ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION -- Cristobal Montero Reese, ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin tonight to mark his country's national holiday. Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and other figures of social life attended. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Aug 82 DW]

VARKONYI HOLDS TALKS WITH PZPR'S MOKRZYSZCZAK

LD112250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] In Budapest Peter Varkony, secretary of the party Central Committee, held talks with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak in a cordial, comradely, friendly atmosphere. The secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and candidate member of the Politburo is staying in Hungary on a brief visit.

GASPAR RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG TU LEADER 11 AUG

LD112244 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 11 (MTI) -- Secretary-General Sandor Gaspar of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Wednesday saw John Castegnaro, president of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Luxembourg (OGB-L), who is on holiday in Hungary. At a cordial meeting the sides informed one another about the situation and tasks of their countries' trade union movement. They exchanged views on topical questions of the international trade union movement and on development of the trade union ties between the two countries.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY CULTURAL COMMITTEE DEPARTS

LD112218 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 11 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Cultural Committee of the French Senate that paid a visit to Hungary from August 5 till 11, left Hungary on Wednesday. They had discussions with Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian parliament, and with members of the parliament Cultural Committee. They exchanged views on topical questions of the relations of the two parliaments and discussed how they could be expanded.

The French delegation met Cultural Minister Dr Bela Kopeczi, Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka and leaders of the Hungarian Writers' Union. They paid a call to the Ministry of Culture and spoke with Hungarian ministry officials about questions of French language education, literature and film promotion in Hungary.

The delegation was seen by Miklos Ovari, chairman of the parliament Cultural Committee.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- At the invitation of the National Trade Union Council, a delegation of the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC), led by President (A. Sunmonu), has arrived for an official visit in our country. The delegation will have talks with Hungarian trade union leaders on means to further develop bilateral relations and cooperation and topical aspects of the international trade union movement. It will study the activity of vocational trade union centers and the operation of industrial enterprises. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 82 p 4 AU]

SANDINIST YOUTH DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the Kisz Central Committee, a delegation of the Nicaraguan 19 July Sandinist Youth Federation, led by Jorge A. Cuadra, deputy cultural secretary of the organization, paid an official visit to our country from 17 July to 8 August. The delegation, which studied Kisz cultural activity and the work of the Hungarian Pioneer Federation, was received by Kisz Central Committee secretary Jeno Kovacs. In the talks, they reviewed and discussed further ways to develop cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 82 p 4 AU]

COMMITTEE EXAMINES INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE ISSUES

Production Problems Analyzed

AU111356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Andrzej Leszczynski interview with Jan Kuczma, secretary of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee: "We Are Able To Produce More -- Conditions, Necessities, Opportunities" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Last week the Council of Ministers Economic Committee held a session to discuss the factors that help increase industrial production as well as labor productivity and quality. We asked Jan Kuczma, secretary of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, for an interview on this subject

[Question] As PAP reported, the session of the Economic Committee agreed that it was possible to increase industrial production by 5.5 percent compared with the first half of this year, including a 3.8 percent increase in exports to the Western countries. What are the grounds for such an assumption?

[Answer] The Economic Committee sees opportunities for increasing industrial production even under the present difficult conditions when we lack raw materials and imported materials. It believes that it is possible to invigorate our economy even under such restrictions. However, to do this it is necessary to overcome some phenomena that asserted themselves in the first half of this year.

[Question] What is the primary task in this connection?

[Answer] I would not like to single out primary tasks because various factors influence the economy to almost the same extent.

[Question] But no doubt import restrictions are an obvious drag on our economy....

[Answer] They are a serious drag, indeed, and this is why the Economic Committee has instructed the minister of materials management to devise improvement for the supply system so that the development of the production of materials needed by the country is effectively promoted.

Various alternatives will be examined. We have in mind changes in the distribution system applying to the so-called protected areas, which would give priority not so much to entire factories as to the production of certain goods that are extremely important. Giving priority to the producers who are able to use raw and other materials most effectively would be of crucial importance. We are examining, among other things, the so-called task alternative [wariant nakladozy], according to which raw materials would be supplied to trading organizations, which would in turn transfer them to the producers who are able to guarantee the best possible conditions for processing these materials.

At the same time, the Economic Committee stressed the need for a more effective and rational exploitation of the stocks of raw materials, especially those imported, and for replacing them with domestic materials. At this point I would like to stress the Economic Committee's concern for the urgency of improving the quality of production, which is a problem extensive enough to merit separate treatment.

[Question] In that case let us discuss other factors that can help increase industrial production.

[Answer] It is really most necessary to rationalize employment, the situation of which is paradoxical. There are factories that have enough raw materials but are short of workers. There are also factories that have full complements of workers but not enough materials to provide jobs for everyone. This is why we have to create certain shifts to ensure a rational employment of manpower. This is a difficult problem, but we must tackle it.

Many factories will have to take a fresh look at their manpower and work organization. This is necessary so that labor productivity can increase radically.

Labor productivity is the key problem of our economy. The fact that in the first half of this year there was no progress in productivity increases and that wages were raised at the same time has produced very bad social phenomena.

There are other problems to examine. For example, we are thinking about ways to encourage people who retired earlier than necessary to resume work for at least periodically if their skills are necessary in individual factories. Such people include a large number of experts whom factories miss badly.

At the same time, we must see that people who leave school are given jobs, which is an economic as well as a social problem. If young people are disappointed on the threshold of their adult lives their future may be negatively affected.

[Question] What we need then is raw materials and manpower?

[Answer] These are two primary factors, but not the only ones. We also need to improve fiscal-economic mechanisms. For example, in the first half of this year we noted the disturbing tendency in some factories to lower the quantitative production plans and, at the same time, to hike prices. Producing less, such factories nevertheless ensured high profits for themselves. A glaring example: The mechanical plant in Nowa Debia has decreased the production of clothes pressing irons and has greatly increased their price.

We have to counter such practices with economic methods, of course. The plenipotentiary official for the economic reform and the minister of finances have been instructed to do so.

[Question] Defective transportation is reason for many upsets in the functioning of the economy. What has the Economic Committee decided to do in this regard?

[Answer] We have already tackled this problem as something that is unusually important. At the end of July specific decisions were made regarding detailed ways for ensuring the necessary transportation of goods, especially coal, and the necessary instructions were issued on rolling stock repairs and on the expansion of the repairs base. We also drew up plans for and made decisions on the supply of the necessary materials and fuels for the Ministry of Transportation. Transportation is the backbone of the economy and must be given the necessary attention.

The Economic Committee also made many other detailed decisions and recommendations. I will not go into the technical details because the problems presented here give one an idea of the necessary measures to ensure that the planned increase in production and productivity is achieved in the second half of this year.

To conclude let me mention an issue of prime importance: All those measures must go hand in hand with efforts to strengthen social discipline. This applies to everyone to an equal degree -- to the workers operating machines and to managers, ministers and economic officials.

Farm Produce Price Action

LD112222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] High prices are continuing to be charged for fruit and vegetables. The Presidium of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has taken a decision aimed at breaking monopolistic trends and at effecting a fundamental lowering of retail prices for these products.

The decision encourages factories to organize the supply of fruits and vegetables for their employees and their families through direct purchase from private farmers and socialized farms, with the proviso that the selling price to the employees cover only the costs incurred. It has been decided that the sums obtained by private farmers for fruit and vegetables sold to factories will be taken into account when calculating the bases for the amount of old-age pensions and annuities. Socialized trade organizations have been asked to expand the direct procurement of these products by shops, catering establishments and canteens and also to organize the sale of fruits, vegetables and potatoes on work-free Saturdays and Sundays.

FURTHER DETAILS ON GOVERNMENT ACTION PROGRAM

LD112128 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 11 Aug 82

["Information on Government Action Programme" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Aug -- The Government Press Bureau has published information about the government action programme for the latter half of this year, according to which the government reviewed and adopted documents on August 7 which make up a programme for the government's work in that period.

The main lines for the government activity and particular tasks to be realized in the latter half of this year are part and parcel of the government's long-range programme stemming first of all from the tasks charted by the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP, from the declaration of the Martial Council of National Redemption, from the statements of the chairman of the Council of Ministers made at the Sejm (parliament), as well as from the decisions made by the Council of Ministers, the documents stress.

The government action programme covers steps to increase industrial output, to transform the national economy, to rationalize farming and food processing, to usher in solutions of economic reform, to realize social expectations in health protection, employment and social welfare, to more effectively influence the market situation, to prepare this country for the next winter, to increase the share of young people in getting Poland out of the crisis, to futher streamline the work of the state administration and a number of other steps concerning economy, politics, (?education), schooling, international cooperation, consolidation of public order and state security, trade unions, and reactivation of social and other organizations.

The Government Press Bureau's information lists out these steps and planned tasks in detail.

As for economy, the main tasks are seen by the government in setting industrial production in motion, in full utilization of industrial potential, and in war on bad quality and wastefulness.

The Council of Ministers has submitted for consultations "Variants of the Assumptions of the Three-Year Plan Till 1985 and Preliminary Assumptions for the Years 1986-90". After consultation, the draft plan for 1983-85 will again come under review to be next submitted to the Sejm.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers will make a comprehensive assessment, in the latter half of this year, of the basic industrial branches which are of decisive importance for a broader industrial start up, as well as for meeting the market needs (power plants, mining, metallurgy, etc.)

In September the minister of finance is to present new principles for the state's finances, including taxes, and -- in October -- amortization. In December he is supposed to submit an estimate of the budgetary incomes and expenses for the next year. The above are only some of the issues to be tackled by the government till the end of this year.

Insofar as the economic reform goes, the government is to concentrate its efforts on amelioration of the economic mechanisms of the reform, on evaluation of the practical functioning of the adopted solutions and on elimination of factors standing in the way of ushering this reform in.

In health protection, the government adopted a programme to ensure the supplies of basic medicines, to build new hospitals and carry out wage reforms for health protection workers. In the second half of this year the government will appraise the satisfaction of the population's demand for drugs and the state of construction of hospitals.

In order to correctly organize the home market, the government is going to carefully look into the process of fixing prices, to fight manifestations of wastefulness and all forms of profiteering, and explain simultaneously that an increase in industrial and farming output provides the best instrument to stabilize the market.

The minister of home trade and services is to present evaluations of the money-market situation every three months, among other things.

The government-adopted documents also stress that the basic tasks of young people and those related to solving problems confronting young people were chartered by the 9th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC. In realizing these tasks the government will be creating conditions for professional and social activeness of young people. The government adopted a programme for housing policy. The question of coordination of the activities of state administration in the implementation of the 9th plenum-set tasks will be dealt with by the Sejm-appointed minister, member of the Council of Ministers in charge of all questions related to the younger generation. The Council of Ministers will also call into being a committee to tackle the problems confronting the younger generation, with corresponding voivodship bodies being also planned.

PAP COMMENTARY ON PLANS TO REVIVE TRADE UNIONS

LD112230 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 11 Aug -- Discussion on the future, role and meaning of the trade union movement in Poland, initiated by publication last February 27 of proposals of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Unions, has been in progress for five months now. Summing up the to-date results of the nationwide debate in his recent Sejm speech, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski announced that, in agreement with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Council of Ministers' committee has approached the Council of State suggesting the setting up of a social coordinating commission which would lay the groundwork for the revival of the trade union movement. The vice-premier added that the matter should not be put off for too long, but haste might prove harmful.

This may and should be taken as signalling the opening of a new phase of reconstructing the suspended trade unions, wrote a PAP commentator.

The government document which opened up nationwide discussion last February states it eloquently that trade unions are an indispensable element of strengthening and developing socialist democracy.

The authors of the document stressed that the discussion should define the legal and political conditions which will safeguard the supreme interests of the socialist state and prevent gradual transformation of the trade union movement into an organisation aspiring to the role of a political party.

The document stressed that the trade unions, as the broadest representation of the working people, must share responsibility for the state of the economy and the entire state. This is the essential condition for sharing in the movement which, unfortunately, leading Solidarnosc activists refused to accept.

The future of the trade union movement will be decided on the factory floor, in institutes and works enterprises.

To impose complete formulae on the workers would be inconsistent with the principles of socialist legality and democracy, says the document. The conception enshrined in this declaration is practically the only road leading to political, social and economic rebirth of Poland.

The range of the 5-month-old discussion has not been commensurate with the significance of the problem for Poland's future. This was also because many rank and file Solidarnosc members, heeding the views of or recommendations from some of the leaders of the union did not take part in the discussion.

Moreover, the course of the discussion was also affected by brutal and not infrequently vulgar propaganda waged by Western radio stations in their Polish-language broadcasts.

But in spite of intense psychological warfare and political subversion, the course of the discussion proved that the basic theses of the government standpoint are not challenged. There is still a group of die-hards among leading Solidarnosc activists but, according to current public opinion surveys, about 90 percent of the workers polled voiced the conviction that trade unions should recognize the social ownership of means of production and act in keeping with the principles of Poland's Constitution.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT

ZSL's Grzybczak

AU111410 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Grzybczak, ZSL Presidium member and Supreme Committee secretary: "The Roads to Agreement in Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] The July declaration concerning the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is an important step in the building of confidence, unity and agreement between Poles. The very fact that three political parties and three associations gathering lay Catholics and Christians around this important matter have met at one table and by means of "partner-like" cooperation have taken the valuable initiative of establishing a political forum for rebirth and agreement is a new and unprecedented step in our political lives. The desire to seek out mutually acceptable solutions with each participant ready to compromise and make concessions has proved to be stronger than the differences in politics and outlook which exist among them. This has been displayed by honest dialogue, based on respect for the principles professed by every side.

Although the principles formulated in the declaration mainly concern the concept of PRON, they are wider in scope and seem to mirror the changes in political relations between the political parties and the organizations of the much-divided Polish community. These are principles on which the coalition system of authority in Poland should be based. The signatories to the declaration do not divide Poles into good and bad. In work for the fatherland, there can be no division into party people and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers. All citizens have the same rights and duties, including the right to unimpeded promotion and to occupy key positions.

From what people think and from the experience gained by the Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth, a movement is being born which unites all social circles, groups and classes, a movement wide open to people and initiatives. The difficult process of national rebirth and agreement is to be carried out by means of joint activity, involving the solving of matters of greater or lesser importance. But this process must be undertaken in order to lift the country out of the crisis, end martial law, fully normalize life in the country and continue the social and economic reforms. The variety of initiatives, ways of thinking and motives for action by the forces creating this movement should have a decisive affect on the richness of the initiatives, organizational strength and action ability of PRON.

Discussion on the content of the declaration has just started in various social and professional circles, as a result of which the framework of the movement's future program will be established. The view predominates that this should be a movement which deals with people directly and with their daily needs; it should be an autonomous movement guided by tolerance, a movement related to social experience and the democratic traditions of our nation.

As far as concrete aims are concerned, first priority matters are educational needs, problems concerning the community's moral and spiritual rebirth, the active participation of citizens in solving general and local social matters and the development of democracy. Every social circle and every organization and person forming the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth will contribute their own historical experience, ideas and thoughts to its program.

We wish to base the way in which the state and socioeconomic life functions on principles of self-management and cooperativeness. That it why we fully support the development of workers' self-management bodies in industrial and agricultural plants and firmly intend to give new life to self-management in rural areas. we profess the idea of self-help as the basis for local cooperative organizations, whereas in relations between people we are guided by the principles of friendship and understanding. Here we wish above all to settle the matters which divide people.

PRON should be a forum for the exchange of opinions and views and for reaching the most important decisions in nationwide and local matters. It should also hold social consultations, shape public opinion for the sake of implementing the decisions of the authorities and inform people about the effectiveness of activities by the administration and by people's representatives in the Sejm and in national councils. In exercising control over the authorities activities, the movement would serve to increase the participation of citizens in the governing of the country.

Building PRON demands positioning its organizational structures in the right places and basing its activity not in committees covering a large area, but in work places, rural areas, educational institutions and scientific establishments. Membership of the movement is a separate matter. We believe that besides group membership, which was a feature of the Front for National Unity, it should be possible to have individual membership.

The organizational work of PRON in rural areas, should be oriented not toward communities in rural parishes, but toward individual villages. For up to now, rural parishes have not been integrated communities. It is on the village scale that political views, appraisals and attitudes are formed, not on the scale of rural parishes. The main activity of PRON should take into account. The following are some of the matters which should be given priority in the rebirth movement's program in rural areas:

Social and educational activity, developing one's character, concern for one's family, concern for the right relationships between people, battle against social plagues and deviations, the encouragement of honest in conduct and concern for human matters;

Citizens'and patriotic upbringing and economic education;

Social control over the way in which administrative bureaus and trade outlets function, among other things by means of strict joint activity with the national councils and the agricultural self-management bodies.

The aim should be to have a village circle of PRON active in every village, whose task would be to organize social events, form and encourage social initiatives, and hear the opinions and proposals of the inhabitants.

The basic function of village committees of PRON should be to enable organized activity by nonparty people. The movement's structures should be characterized by real autonomy, which means that the political parties should influence this movement politically by means of the aktivs, and not by means of issuing orders. For only under such conditions can a real social movement encompassing wide circles of citizens develop.

SD's Beszterda

LD112220 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 11 (MTI) -- From our speical correspondent, Zsolt Zsebesi: MTI has made an interview with Alfred Beszterda, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Poland.

"The Polish Democratic Party expects the patriotic national renewal movement (PNRM) to rally all those who honour socialist social order, Poland's relations to its allies, the country's constitutional order, and are ready to actively participate in the solution of the problems of the country. The man who in last December was the first to propose the formation of a committee for national salvation is the member of our party. Hundreds of such committees were subsequently set up in plants, housing estates and offices. The committees rally people of different outlook and organizational affiliation who want to join hands for the good of the country. The countrywide, 140,000-member PNRM has grown out from these committees. The stance, jointly drawn up by the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party, and three Christian lay organizations in July, in an appeal to all for dialouge and cooperation.

"The realization of national concord, for which the PNRM can offer an adequate framework, is a key precondition for the gradual dismantling of the regulations of the state of emergency. In our congress of October 1981, our party declared both in its statutes and programme that it is ready to participate in the creation of national concord, with the full observance of Poland's socialist social system and international political obligations to its allies. In that spirit, within the emerging framework of the PNRM, we are striving for the realization of an active and broad social cooperation in order to help Poland to surmount the crisis."

REPORTAGE ON DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI'S ACTIVITIES

Receives UNICEF Delegation

LD112222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Radowksi today received a delegation from UNICEF's European Bureau, led by the bureau's director. The purpose of the delegation's visit is to get acquainted with the situation of children in Poland, with the governments efforts and those of social organizations to alleviate the present difficulties and to supply the children's needs. During the meeting, the activity of the Polish Committee for Cooperation with UNICEF was presented and there was discussion of proposed returnable aid from UNICEF for Poland. Deputy Premier Rakowski thanked the delegation for the bureau's aid to our country up to now.

Meets With Student Group

LD112234 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Aug -- Rakowski meets students -- Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski had a meeting today with the student active of the Maris Sklodowska-Curie University of Lublin at a summer training camp in [word indistinct], Lublin Voivodship. He answered questions concerning Poland's current social and political problems. He said diversifications of attitudes and opinions is the most characteristic feature of Polish society at present. He added that in many work establishments workers concentrate on welfare, and demand that the authorities care for having the burden of coming out of the crisis equally distributed in society. Answering questions concerning worker self-management, Rakowski pointed to the need for prompt reactivation of that institution but also spoke of the obstacles which hamper this process, among them reluctance of some people of the administration to give up part of their powers, too low activeness of party organizations in factories, and the economic situation, which requires strict discipline in enterprises.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YOUTH LEADERSHIP MEETINGS

ZSMP Initiative

LD112258 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A session of the leadership of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] has taken place. At this session, an initiative addressed to the Polish Scout Union, the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the ZMW [Rural Youth Union] was formulated, concerning the creation of a coordinating commission of the socialist unions of Polish youth. This is a new initiative, hitherto unknown in the traditions of the Polish youth movement. Its purpose would be to coordinate the cooperation of the youth organizations, on those matters which would require such cooperation.

I would like to stress that the ZSMP initiative envisages an entirely unpaid commission, without a full-time apparatus, and thus it -- as it were -- preempts the threat of the bureaucratization of the structure. The point is that meetings would take place between representatives of the social cells of the unions, young workers, farmers, pupils, students, soldiers, and that they should discuss those issues which require such joint action. Obviously in the first stage it is necessary to formulate a joint stance regarding the committee of the Council of Ministers for matters of youth.

Barcikowski at Joint Seminar

LD112254 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] In Warsaw a 2-day seminar of the aktiv of the socialist youth organizations has ended. The seminar was organized under the auspices of the PZPR Central Committee departments on socioprofessional matters and information. The political and economic situation of the country was discussed as were ideological and educational tasks. Much attention was paid to issues of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum on matters of youth. Among others questions of employment, social and professional promotion, and the conditions of young people's start in life were raised. The seminar's participants met with Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politbruo member and Central Committee secretary. He discussed the most important problems of the life of the party and the country, and replied to questions from the youth activists.

DAILY CALLS FOR FIRMNESS AGAINST ENEMIES

LD120911 Warsaw PAP in English 0719 GMT 12 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today called for firmness in talking to enemies of socialism and People's Poland, whom it branded "a handful of bankrupts and political gangsters actively supported by foreign radio subversion centres," "imperialist collaborators", and "cafe emigration". The paper charged the people in question with "setting up subversive Solidarnosc agencies in the West, which they do without being authorized by the masses of Solidarnosc members". "We should be unequivocal, tough, and determined while talking to enemies of socialism and People's Poland," the paper said.

Pointing to the fact that the majority of Poles positively responded to calls from the Military Council of National Redemption, PZPR, and Sejm, the paper said this makes nervous the inspirators of hostile external activity against Poland and collaborators at home, and predicted that they all "are likely to step up their subversive and destructive activity and level their attacks against individual milieus, creative groups, or individuals."

PZPR ORGAN DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH CEMA

LD102034 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 10 Aug -- The most reliable support -- "We shall not be able to solve our internal economic problems in isolation from the international market," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary discussing the recent government Presidium meeting devoted to the tightening of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. "Under pressure from the U.S. administration, highly developed capitalist countries have made a huge effort to cut off Poland from world markets and the possibility to continue normal trade." "The effects of Western blockade are beginning to hurt most certain industries. We would have felt the consequences far more seriously had it not been for the large-scale assistance of the other socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union, which have made an immense effort providing additional supplies to fill the gap caused by the Western blockade," the paper went on. "All at once it became apparent that many of our needs linked with international turnover could have been much better and more cheaply supplied by partners just across the border, and by taking fuller advantage of the socialist integration," wrote the party daily.

"While not withdrawing our readiness to develop economic relations with all countries, including, above all, the highly developed capitalist countries, on the principle of mutual advantage and respect for sovereignty, and on these principles only -- we are focusing our main attention on the development of cooperaton within the CEMA to secure to ourselves the surest and fullest support." "The preliminary assumptions of the plan up to 1990 lay down that the share of the CEMA countries in Poland's foreign trade turnover will go up from about 54 percent in 1980 to some 64 percent at the end of 1990," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

USSR OFFICIAL VISITS, COMMENTS ON GAS PIPELINE

LD112236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1509 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Teams of specialists from our country are building pipelines to carry natural gas and petroleum in the Soviet Union. Poland supplies essential technical equipment to the Soviet Union. At present, as Professor Dmitriy Zhimerin, a first deputy chairman of the All-Union State Committee for Science and Technology, who is in our country on a visit, has said, opportunities are arising for participation in the construction of pipelines working under a pressure of 100 hundred atmospheres, whose flow capacity is 35 percent greater than those currently with a working pressure of 75 atmospheres. Professor Zhimerin also said the Soviet Union's reserves of natural gas are estimated at 15 quintillion cubic meters. In 1985, extraction will amount to 640 billion cubic meters. Next year the Soviet Union will surpass the United States in natural gas extraction.

ANTINUCLEAR PUGWASH MOVEMENT TO MEET IN WARSAW

WA111640 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The 32nd Pugwash Conference will be held in Warsaw from 26 to 31 August 1982. The subject of the meeting, being held on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Pugwash movement, is "Current Danger of a Nuclear War -- Present Meaning of the Russel-Einstein Manifesto." Approximately 200 scholars from Poland and many countries of the world, among them inter alia, Nobel Prize laureates, will participate in the conference. They will discuss at plenary sessions and at working meetings such issues as problems of and prospects for the control of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament, contemporary problems of European security and the destabilization of the balance of the forces of the military technologies. The current political conflicts, inter alia, in the Middle East and in Latin America and also the questions regarding the responsibility of the scholars for the armaments race and disarmament progress will also be discussed. The members of the Pugwash movement will come to Poland at the invitation of the Polish PUGWASH Committee issued during the 28th Pugwash Conference which took place in Varna in 1978. At the head of the Polish PUGWASH Committee is Prof Maciej Nalecz, specialist in the field of biomedical engineering and deputy scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Since 1974, Prof Nalecz has also been the chairman of the International Council of Pugwash.

SCINTEIA COMMENTATOR VIEWS LEBANESE CRISIS

AU111111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0923 GMT 11 Aug 82

["The Interests of Peace in the Middle East and the World Over Demand an Immediate End to Israel's Military Actions in Lebanon and Observance of Palestinian People's Legitimate Rights -- Commentary Authored by Romulus Caplescu in the August 11 of Daily SCINTEIA" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/8/1982 -- Public opinion in Romania views with deep worry the course of tragical, most grave events in Lebanon caused by the wide-scale aggressive actions started by Israel. Disregarding the Security Council resolutions, the firm protests of official representatives and of the broadest circles of world public opinion, the Israeli troops have been leading for more than two months military operations against Lebanon -- an independent and sovereign state -- and against the Palestinian people. A large part of the Lebanese national territory is occupied, the western sector of Beirut, the country's capital, is surrounded and, despite the repeated ceasefire agreements, subject to fierce bombing from the land, from the air and from the sea, while the land troops charge over and over again. A big part of the besieged town has been reduced to ruins, the civil population is deprived of water, electricity and food supply, of the necessary medicines, suffering more than words can tell. The numerous victims -- old people, women, children -- cannot be given the necessary assistance. Wholesale epidemics are most likely to burst out. The bloody toll of the aggression -- according to international press reports, so far 30,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed or severely wounded, other more than ten thousand are missing, and more than one million people wander in search of a shelter -- threatens to grow even more tragical.

As it is known, from the very first moment, Romania, the Romanian people and government have most resolutely disapproved of and condemned Israel's military actions in Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, pointing out that these actions, the incalculable destructions, the human victims, the blood being continuously shed are of a nature to raise fresh obstacles in the path of a just and lasting settlement and can only worsen still more the situation in the Middle East. At the same time, Romania has stressed it that the occupation of Beirut would be a most serious act with incalculable political consequences. Considering that nothing can justify the violation of an independent and sovereign state's territorial integrity, the flagrant disregarding of the principles that should govern the relations among states and also starting from the vital interests of the peoples in that so hard tried region of the world, inclusive of the interests of the Israeli people, from the urgent need for safeguarding the peace in the area and the world over, Romania, through her president's voice, the most authorized voice of the country, most energetically declared for the immediate cessation of Israel's military actions in Lebanon, for sparing Beirut the destruction, for the observance of the Lebanese people's independence and sovereignty, and for the intensification of the efforts towards mutually acceptable understandings achieved by negotiations, regarding the settlement of the situation of the Palestinian combatants.

Reiterating Romania's steady position, President Nicolae Ceausescu said a few days ago in a toast during the Sudanese president's visit: "We are deeply concerned about Israel's aggressive acts against Lebanon and believe that political and diplomatic efforts must be stepped up in order to bring about the cessation of hostilities and a disengagement in Beirut, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country and the attainment of a political solution ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon".

Emphasizing this fundamental requirement of withdrawal of the aggressive forces from Lebanon, of ending the present situation, Romania's president equally reiterated the imperatives of a general political settlement of the Middle East issues, of establishing a just and durable global peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to independent statehood, and also on securing the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in the region.

The whole evolution of the events in the region proves once more, with the unquestionable force of facts, that the fundamental element of a global, just and durable solution in the Middle East, of the building in the region of a climate of quiet and security is, like Romania has always upheld, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue. Recent developments prove again that the question can in no way be settled by military means, by military confrontations, but only by negotiations, political discussions starting from the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to having an independent national state of its own. The general cause of peace, the political realistic-mindedness, the interests of all peoples in the Middle East most urgently demand that the Palestinian people's free and independent existence be ensured, just as it is necessary that Israel's integrity and independence be ensured. It is only in these conditions that a just and lasting peace can be achieved, that foundations can be laid to a peaceful coexistence in the Middle East, which will serve the aspirations after prosperity and free development of every people in the region. No doubt, there is room enough in the Middle East for the Israeli state and for a Palestinian state alike, which can coexist in peace, just like Israel can and must live in peace with all its neighbours. The sooner Israel ends for good the military operations, the more likely it is that this turn into reality.

Life itself demonstrates and keeps demonstrating that the Middle East issues cannot be solved by military ways, as such an option flagrantly contradicts the requirements of reason and political lucid-mindedness bringing about tragical consequences for the peoples in the region, seriously endangering world peace itself. The continuation of the military operations, against Beirut included, is of a nature to render the possibility of a settlement still more remote. Therefore, everything possible should be done for preventing the complete destruction of the Lebanese capital, for the fighting to end, for the attacks on Beirut to cease and for allowing, as stipulated in the recent Security Council resolution, the stationing of UN observers in the Lebanese capital. The blockade should be ended without delay and the transportation and distribution of supplies be allowed, in order to help the so hard tried civil population to cope with their urgent needs. No doubt, the cessation of the Israeli attacks on Beirut would be of a nature to facilitate the efforts being now deployed with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the Lebanese Government for coming to terms and making final the plan for the Palestinian combatants' withdrawal from Beirut.

Israel should understand that it is not by resorting to arms, not by military solutions that it will have quiet frontiers, but by immediately withdrawing from Lebanon, from all occupied Arab territories, by mutual recognition of the right to free, self-dependent existence of all peoples in the region, inclusive of the Palestinian people, by peaceful coexistence. This is the only base for a lasting peace in the Middle East, beneficial to the peoples living there and in full harmony with the ardent demands of security, understanding and detente in the region and the world over.

Truthful to her position, repeatedly expressed by the country's president, Romania, public opinion here are firmly confident that Israel's immediate ceasing of the military operations in Lebanon, the actions taken by the only way that stands to reason, the way of negotiations, with real will shown for removing the cause of the conflict that has been obtaining so long in the Middle East, can make it possible to reach a global and lasting settlement apt to ensure the independence, sovereignty and security of all states and peoples in the region, hence also of Israel and of the Palestinians, which will fully accord with the fundamental interests of those peoples of the general cause of peace.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO ARGES

Addresses Aninoasa Miners

AU111215 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/8/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, started a working visit in Arges County, in the southern part of Romania, on August 11. He is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea.

In the early part of the day, the Romanian head of state had a dialogue with experts and working people of the enterprises of bioprotein, porcelain and electric products of Curtea de Arges, and with miners of Aninoasa, a unit in the Arges coal field. On the occasion, they studied on the spot and established new ways and means to increase the production and continuously improve its quality and the productive activity and to raise the economic efficiency. At the same time, the Romanian head of state thoroughly enquired about the respective staff's working and living conditions. The visit at the Aninoasa mine, which belongs to the Cimpuling mining enterprise, was followed by a public rally; Nicolae Ceausescu urged the miners to focus their efforts on increasing the labour productivity, better using the equipment they have, strengthening the order and discipline in production with a view to increasing the coal production. The Romanian head of state's visit in Arges County continues.

Urges Increased Production

AU111814 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at an 11 August rally in the Aninoasa mining center occasioned by his working visit to Arges County -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, I would like to extend to you and all Arges miners warm greetings, best wishes and the best of luck on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. [cheers, chants] During our working visit to Arges County, we decided to meet with the miners and discuss together the implementation of this year's plan provisions and the measures to be taken to give more coal to the fatherland and ensure the country's energy independence. [cheers, chants] We gained good impressions from the enterprises visited in Curtea de Arges. From this meeting with the miners, I would like to congratulate all Curtea de Arges working collectives I visited today and I wish them ever greater successes in their activity. [cheers, chants]

I noted with much satisfaction the good results attained by the miners of Muscel and their pledge to turn out a supplementary production of coal. I would like to congratulate all miners for the results attained thus far and I wish them even better results this year. May they produce a coal surplus as big as possible. [cheers, chants] Taking into account the energy program until 1990, the need to increase the share of coal in ensuring the country's energy and the fact that large coal reserves still exist in this region, we must mine at least 3 million tons of coal from this basin in the next 3 to 4 years. This means that we should work hard to utilize existing reserves, to open new mines and to mechanize extraction operations so that we can obtain at least 3 million tons of coal from this basin in the coming 3 or 4 years. [cheers, chants]

I have known the miners in this area since 1935. I know that we have very experienced workers, technicians and engineers, and I am convinced that they will do their best to fulfill their honorable duties to the fatherland and to make an always more important contribution to meeting the country's coal requirements and ensuring Romania's energy independence. [cheers, chants]

By increasing the coal production we will create conditions for further deveoping our fatherland and thus raising all the people's level of civilization, well-being and happiness. The increase in the miners' living standard is also connected with the need for more coal, greater labor productivity and efficiency. Only on this basis -- in complete unity, by continuously raising the professional level of miners and by utilizing the modern installations -- can we ensure that the miners' work becomes more productive and easier and that their incomes grow accordingly. Dear comrades, I am convinced that the Muscel miners will fulfill this important program for our fatherland and will make a significant contribution to Romania's overall development. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you, dear comrades, always greater successes, much happiness and health and good luck. [cheer, chants]

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR STATE VISIT

LD111630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Belgrade with his wife today. He and the other members of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea are paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

According to the program of the visit, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Prince Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, will hold talks in Ohrid.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk was welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife; Mihajlo Lompar, SFRY ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and officials of the SFRY Presidency and Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

MIJARTOVIC CONCLUDES TALKS, ENDS IRAQ VISIT

Meets With Husayn

LD112144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (from TANJUG correspondent Dejan Vasiljevic) -- Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; has ended his short working visit to Iraq and left Baghdad early this morning together with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Mijatovic held exhaustive talks here with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Vice President of the Republic, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, while Mojsov met with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister.

The visit was indeed friendly and businesslike. It confirmed the depth and sincere friendship and also the mutual understanding which characterize the traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq. Because of this, very constructive and substantive talks were held on the most important topical international trends, with the emphasis on the activity of the nonaligned countries on the eve of the meetings at which they are to give specific form to the questions connected with the convening of the seventh summit. Cvijetin Mijatovic, Saddam Husayn and their colleagues laid particular stress on the need to adopt joint decisions in accordance with the democratic relations within the movement, especially the principle of consensus which is an essential tenet of the equality of all the nonaligned countries. Both sides are convinced that the seventh nonaligned summit gathering will be a fresh demonstration of the unity and vitality of the Nonaligned Movement and policy.

During the consultations which took place Iraq submitted certain proposals arising from Baghdad's desire that the broadest interests of the movement cannot and must not be opposed by the individual interests of its members. Proceeding from this, Saddam Husayn said that Iraq has "completely" fulfilled its commitments regarding the preparations for the next summit as it had been appointed host for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries 3 years ago at Havana. However, he stressed, Baghdad has always stressed that it is necessary to ensure a favorable atmosphere for the work of such a gathering in order that the summit be successful and the movement consolidate its unity. In this connection the president made it clear that Iraq will "under no circumstances" be the cause of a possible split in the movement.

Saddam Husayn said: "Iraq is not insisting on a summit in Baghdad. We sent envoys to a several nonaligned states to exchange views on this, proposing that the seventh summit meeting be held in New Delhi, if this was acceptable to it. Iraq agrees to any place considered to be in the interest of nonalignment."

"If this were Tehran, Iraq would even participate there. For this reason Iraq has called for a meeting on 2 September in Baghdad, as already arranged, of foreign ministers who would be empowered by their presidents to adopt a final decision on the seventh summit. We will abide by the decision of the majority and the ministers' resolutions. Our aim is to ensure the right atmosphere for convening the seventh summit as soon as possible.

Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed Yugoslavia's respect for the standpoints Saddam Husayn set out and particularly Iraq's desire for the movement's consolidation and its active contribution to this end. The movement must be mobile and must not be allowed to become paralyzed or weakened, just as the nonaligned countries must not split apart -- this was the two sides' shared view.

The visit to Iraq by the Yugoslav Presidency member has without a shadow of doubt been very useful. It is neither the start nor the finish of the consultations which the nonaligned countries are holding on the eve of the seventh summit. However, the visit has very strikingly lent these consultations true constructiveness and effectiveness in the mutual negotiation process. At the present moment the nonaligned countries need this more than anything.

Issues Press Statement

LD111958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency who ended his short friendly working visit to Iraq early this monring, made the following statement for TANJUG and INA before leaving Baghdad:

"I am very pleased with this visit, because we had very successful, substantive and important talks, above all with President Saddam Husayn, and also with Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the republic; Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

"These talks, just as all our relations, were characterized by the closeness of views on all the most important international questions and by our common adherence to the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment.

"We exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral relations and in particular on questions related to the next summit of nonaligned countries.

"These talks convince us that despite all the problems the Nonaligned Movement is demonstrating and will continue to demonstrate its vitality and importance and its major role in the settling of difficult international problems, which have recently assumed a dramatic nature. We are also convinced that the Nonaligned Movement will manifest unity, and that the attempts to weaken and disunite it will not succeed.

"We pay tribute to the leadership and government of Iraq for their wise and flexible attitude and their efforts to end the war with Iran with a view to ensuring a successful accord on the holding of the forthcoming summit. We appreciate the efforts invested here in the preparations for the summit, in the construction of a conference hall and the auxiliary and other facilities, which will continue in the future also to be used by Baghdad for various important meetings of nonaligned and other countries and to further establish it as a center for holding important meetings of the international community.

"We express our gratitude for the warm welcome shown us everywhere during our stay in this friendly country."

Returns to Ohrid

LD112002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Ohrid, Aug 11 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic returned here today, Wednesday, from a friendly and working visit to Iraq.

Before leaving Baghdad, Mijatovic stated his great satisfaction with the visit and the talks held with highest Iraqi leaders, primarily President Saddam Husayn.

KRAIGHER DISCUSSES SELF-MANAGEMENT IN INTERVIEW

AU111712 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 9 August on page four carries the 1,400-word first installment of excerpts from an interview which Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, granted to LJUBLJANA DELO journalists which DELO publishes in its issue of 31 July on pages 16-18. In this installment, Kraigher discusses the role of administrative measures in a self-managing socialist state and says that these measures are necessary in such a state because this state is after all a state of the self-managing socialist society. Kraigher stresses, however, that measures, once adopted, must be implemented.

BORBA of 10 August, also on page four, carries the 1,500-word second and last installment of excerpts of Kraigher's interview to DELO in which he discusses the recent discussions and attacks on the functions of republics. Kraigher says that the worker is the theoretical and ideological basis of new Yugoslavia and that national economies are necessary because without them there can be neither the worker who would make decisions in the basic organization of associated labor, nor the workers class and nation. However, one cannot speak about national economies encapsulated within the republican boundaries, Kraigher says. Such national economies only lead to separatism. This field of relations calls for much more ideological clarification because "this is the field in which all those forces opposing self-management and the nonaligned policy are trying to assert themselves in order to intensify national differences and intranational relations in Yugoslavia," Kraigher says.

Kraigher then discusses practical problems of relations among the republics and provinces in Yugoslavia and notes that the more technically developed republics were able to profit from the less developed republics. This also was the reason why the republics obliged themselves to support the underdeveloped Republic of Kosovo. In conclusion, Kraigher notes that inflation and the shortage of foreign exchange for importing producer goods have led to a further cut in the economic links among the republics and provinces and says that "the way out of this vicious circle is only in the grassroots, that is, if the republics and provinces change their present attitude toward the grassroots and if they consistently assert and encourage the development of the basic socioeconomic relationship. This also is the condition for the survival and stability of our self-managing community."

DANAS CARRIES ARTICLE ON SUSPECTED AYATOLLAHISM

AU112126 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1649 8 Aug 82 pp 25-27

[Excerpts] The latest issue of the Zagreb weekly DANAS published an article by Dr Fuad Muhic entitled "Suspected of Ayatollahism."

"Efforts have been made in recent months in some of our magazines and scientific journals to create the impression that a new ideological plague -- pan-Islamism -- is arriving on the Yugoslav scene and that its spread is favored not only by the advocates and adherents of this theoretical political orientation but also by official structures in some of our communities.

The news was launched first as a particular sensation by KNJUZEVNA REC at the end of the year when it rose to defend a young Sarajevo intellectual, an alleged victim of a 'pan-Islamic plot,' arcanely hatched and carried out at a very high level of the party hierarchy. Some writers of the KNJIZEVNA REC circle (Simonovic, Draskovic, Sekulic) then made an effort to peddle the thesis about an 'Islamic plot' to some magazines to which their influence had spread, and considering that some large-circulation publications were involved, the tale spread very rapidly and even the foreign press could not fail to take note of it."

Quoting SARAJEVO AS, Muhic then mentions a documentary program on Austrian television which said that "Sarajevo has become a nursery of pan-Islamism which is richly helped by Saudi Arabia and Libya." In this context Muhic also cites Vojislav Lubarda's interview in IDEJE and Milan Kangrga's article on "Hegel and Contemporary Philosophy."

We are talking about an article, "Historic Significance of European Spirit in Hegel," published in the double issue, No 4-5, of FILOZOFSKA ISTRAZIVANJA, the magazine of the Croat Philosophical Society. Developing the idea of four ideological conceps "which are essentially opposed to the European spirit as seen and determined by Hegel, as a philosopher of history and revolution," Milan Kangrga says:

"The third ideological concept which is from day to day more intrusive is Islam, whose danger does not lie in itself, as such, but in the tendencies contained in it which do not shrink from openly and militantly advocating that Marx's science (which is European par excellence) be replaced by the Islamic religion and the Koran way of life. For us in Yugoslavia this is of special interest and significance considering that fiery ideologists of this ("Khomeyni-Qadhdhafi") concept exist in our country among intellectual-Muslims (with a capital M) who, so it seems, under the direct protection of the official policy have become even the spiritual-intellectual-political-moral-ideological vanguard of Marxism and self-managing socialism in our country at this time."

Muhic assesses this assertion as a culmination of accusations "of the blackest kind against a community, such as have not been heard for a long time. What is meant, of course, is the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and its League of Communists. The accusations uttered are in their nonsense nothing but a fabrication in the spirit of the thesis that the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina is the 'dark province' and a region of a 'firm hand,' as well as a'land of intellectual persecution'..."

"Let us add," Muhic says, "that the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina included the tendencies toward pan-Islamism among the occurrences directed against socialist self-management and subjected them to sharp criticism, and it placed the struggle against them within the struggle against all the nationalisms and panideologies together. Precisely for this reason the question emerges: Who needs these constant renewals and rehashes of the belief in a 'pan-Islamic plague' in our country, especially in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and what is their purpose? The answer, we are convinced," Muhic concludes, "should be sought in the way of thinking of those individuals who, linked through a number of informal groups pretending to have a decisive influence on the formation of public opinion, have for a long time been close to the ideology proposing 'the historical obsoleteness' of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a state, legal, cultural and historical creation with all the specific traits that arise from its multinational essence."

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION IN SLAVONIA -- In the first 7 months this year, the oilfields in Slavonia, Croatia produced 655,000 tons of crude oil, which is 5,000 tons above plan. Gas production amounted to 227 million cubic meters, which is somewhat less than planned. The oilfields plan to produce 1,140,000 tons of crude oil this year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 82 p 12 AU]

OIL PRODUCTION IN VOJVODINA -- In the first 7 months of this year, the oilfields in Vojvodina produced 739,870 tons of crude oil and 562,265,000 cubic meters of gas. Oil production was 4,000 tons, or 0.5 percent, below plan. The oilfields plan to produce 1,300,000 tons of crude oil this year. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 82 p 8 AU]